

Starting Afresh

THIS year I've cut out all the sins that handicapped me in the past; I realize that Virtue wins—the joys of Error do not last. I hope to be so truly good, so steadfast in the cause of right, that to the whole blamed neighbor-  
hood I will become a shining light. Admiring folks will to me point, and say, in fervent tones, "By jingo, if justice were not out of joint, he'd have a harp and set of wings." But I would hate to be so good, in righteousness so nobly strong, so clean and spotless that I could not sympathize with those gone wrong. I'd hate to walk so high a plane I could not feel for Jim or John, or try to show away their pain because their folly brought it on. I'd hate to reach those heights sublime where men are ever roasting sin, and when they hand a tramp a dime, must throw a moral lecture in. I'll be as good as I know how, and still be human, like the rest; and if I break my New Year vow you all will know I've done my best.

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WALT MASON.

Argentina Makes Another Effort

SINCE the pathetic failure of the ABC mediation in Mexico—a failure due largely to the hostility of the United States government to any plan not feeding the prejudices of administration leaders—it is pleasing to find leaders of public thought in Argentina still disposed to give the United States a chance to redeem its reputation as a leader of progressive forces on this hemisphere. But joy at receiving this new evidence of South American neighborliness is tempered with sorrow that we have no man at Washington in official position who seems disposed—even if he be capable—to rise to the demands of the time in diplomatic leadership and achievement.

Now, of all times, is the time for the United States to assume the duties and responsibilities of diplomatic leadership on this hemisphere, in dealings with Europe. This is true, unless we are ready to abdicate forever the position we have occupied for a century, and cut loose entirely from all extraordinary relations with the other Americas. Yet we have recently witnessed the humiliating spectacle of our national administration carelessly and curtly repudiating the wise and friendly advances of the South American republics toward a closer understanding.

South American republics initiated a meeting of diplomatic representatives in Washington with a view to taking up the many vital questions of trade among neutral American countries, violations of neutral waters and territory by belligerents, unwarranted interference with neutral commerce, and so on. In effect, our government said to them, "You may meet in Washington if you desire to, and we may send a messenger to look on as a spectator, but we do not believe your deliberations will come to anything, and you need not expect our assistance or cooperation in any way."

How different, in such a crisis, would have been the attitude of such men as Ben. Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, W. H. Seward, J. G. Blaine, John W. Foster, Richard Olney, John Hay, or Elihu Root. Merely to mention the names is sufficient to emphasize the deterioration that has taken place in our diplomatic policy under the present administration and its immediate predecessor—especially as relating to the three Americas.

Now comes the Argentine Social Institute, the leading association of publicists in Argentina, with a public address to its own government and to all the republics of this hemisphere, advocating joint action of the American republics to enforce their rights under international law, and to free neutral commerce among the American republics from unjust attack. The address is worth reading in full, for it is a model of reasonableness, timeliness, and diplomatic reserve, yet forceful and pointed enough to make its meaning perfectly clear.

Basing its appeal on the need for increasing "international solidarity," the Institute asks for cooperation to diminish the direct damages caused by the European war, while recognizing that all must suffer the indirect damages. It asks the Argentine government in conjunction with the United States government, to promote a "Pan-American accord," for organizing a joint action to force belligerents to observe the ordinary rules of international law, as relating to neutral commerce.

"The matter in hand," says the note, "is a work of peace; we do not attempt to provoke a hostile coalition against the countries of Europe. What we desire is that the American countries should unite for the defence of their common interests and of their rights as neutrals, in order to give to their efforts a greater moral authority and efficacy."

The Institute says that if no more should be accomplished than a better definition of the rights of neutrals, it would be worth while; but there is an even wider field—the establishing of closer commercial relations among the American countries and the protection of their trade with each other, against hostile interference. One of the strongest paragraphs—one that would reflect credit on any of our greatest statesmen of the past had he written it—is this:

"The American World is under the imperative necessity of keeping strictly out of the war, for the safeguard of its own interests. It has a RIGHT TO PEACE which the European World cannot ignore. And it is not going too far to say that the European nations MUST NOT BRING THE WAR TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENT."

The Institute protests against a European interpretation of "freedom of the sea" which necessarily involves neutrals to an unnecessary extent in the consequences of the war, "since in such a case the sea would be free for the armed belligerents but not for the unarmed neutrals."

The arguments presented in the note are too close and too long to reprint here, though it may be said that they are based not only on well established principles of international law, but also on higher principles than those already established, but which ought now to be established—a new precedent created, to stand for the future, that would not recognize the right of belligerents to confiscate or destroy shipping, even under an enemy's flag, if that shipping be confined strictly to trade among American neutrals.

The Argentine Institute proposes to insist upon "the pacific isolation of America"—a good phrase of pregnant meaning. To this end it proposes the announcement of a new formula of international law, about like this:

"First, maritime commerce between American countries shall be considered 'inter-American coasting trade,' provided it be carried on direct between American ports over agreed trade routes in American continental waters.

"Second, merchant vessels engaged in 'inter-American coasting trade' must be considered neutral even though they sail under the flag of a belligerent country."

The Institute lays stress on the fact that all the belligerent countries have close ties with the Americas, and believes they would not "oppose invincible resistance" to the proposed new rule; but it reminds Americans that even if there should be opposition, the 21 American republics "if they should proceed in unison" could bring to bear efficient moral pressure that would gain the desired result.

The Institute points out, and proves by numerous instances, that "the neutral countries of America are today suffering a sort of blockade, absolutely unforeseen and unjustifiable." It adds:

"To the danger of a merely commercial order, grave as it is, it may be necessary to add another—that the facts may at any moment disturb the friendly relations of American nations with those countries which are now in a state of war. To avert this catastrophe, we believe only a joint and vigorous action on the part of the American states will suffice. America, under the circumstances, should stand on and for the right, upheld by the formidable force of continental solidarity."

It is all most interesting and admirable, and makes more poignant the universal regret that we have not at this moment in places of supreme authority such men as will meet and deal with this problem in the big way the circumstances demand.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1901.

Charles Dolgoff returned this morning from a visit to Tucson.

G. Dunn has returned from a business trip to Chihuahua.

The San Felipe Oyster club had a b. spread yesterday afternoon.

County commissioner Don Juan Armandaris is in the city from down the valley.

Mrs. C. C. Poyel, of San Diego, is visiting her parents, Mal and Mrs. W. J. Poyel.

C. Craig has been taken to Hotel Bieu to receive treatment for a badly twisted ankle.

August Andreas has left at this office a fine lot of oranges grown on his California ranch.

Miss Edna Southern, one of Sherman's most accomplished young women, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thayer.

Deputy sheriff Ed Bryant found a well filled pocketbook on the street yesterday and is now looking for the owner.

Felix Martinez has called a meeting of the miners' convention committee for this afternoon to make final arrangements.

W. W. Turney has been requested by the chamber of commerce to go to Washington to help along the bill for the building of the dam.

Dr. F. C. Kingsley, the popular San Antonio street dentist, treated his friends to a surprise yesterday when he was married in Sherman, Tex., to Miss Blanche Buck.

Friday afternoon Mrs. W. W. Turney entertained the Women's High Five club. Among the guests present were Mesdames Miller, N. Solomon, Durrell, Parks, Chibberg, Van Sickle, Hartman, Hadley and H. Durrell.

Last night a dance was given in honor of Miss Kelly, queen of the Carnival. Among those attending were: Mesdames and Messrs. Scott White, Boyd, Akis, Stafford Campbell, Harry Dillen, B. P. Hammett, W. H. Tuttle, E. Wallace, J. H. McKinnell, W. H. Brown, W. H. Allen, A. L. Justice, Reum, Bo-see, Marshall, Hunt, Stockwell, Mc-Elwain, Leonard, Higgins and E. G. Lane; Mesdames Payne, Kneeland, Wilson, Gillespie, Allen, Falvey, Rapiet, Cohen, Trumbull, Alms, Kelly, R. Windsor, Reall, Long and Dwyer.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

WATCH YOUR STEP!

John, John the mayor's son, stole some paint and away he ran. He marked white lines on the street. To tell where to walk with your feet. —Pat, the Office Boy.

KARTOFFEL-BROD, or "K", bread as it is called, which is being used in the German army and which the Kaiser endorsed for the use of every household in Germany, is made of two part wheat flour and one part potato flour and is less expensive than the pure wheat bread, although not as nourishing, said E. M. Williams.

"This flour is made of ground, evaporated powdered potatoes. The process in bread making is about the same as the wheat bread, but the potato flour absorbs a very great deal of water and the bread will keep fresh for a longer time. It is an inferior article of food to wheat bread, as the potato contains less of the elements that are nourishing than wheat. It is a fair substitute for wheat bread."

"With the beginning of the second term of school the last of this month, we expect the addition of enough cadets for the high school cadet corps to form two companies," said Lieut. Martin Shallenberger, of the 10th Infantry, who is in command of the cadets. "The drill time will be changed from the afternoon to the morning and that will enable a number of the students to join the corps, who are interested, but who work in the afternoon after school and so have not been able to attend drill. The new freshmen class will also bring a good number of cadets to the corps."

"Frank Young, the manager of the 'Poor Little' company, was with our company playing the 'Hustler' back in 1891," said Maj. Charles A. Davis. "Associated with us was my brother, Tom Davis, and we had a rattling good farce comedy, of the old kind, which did a big business. Mr. Young's father, William Young, was known as the leading singer, years ago and he dramatized 'Ben Hur' and many other famous plays."

"Los Angeles is said to be the largest city in California now," said Andrew F. Wade. "As a matter of fact, if Los Angeles confined herself to the city proper she would not be as large as San Francisco. But the city takes in the various suburbs, a distance of many miles and in this way does have the largest population of any city in the state. The coast is pretty quiet just now, but the hoisters keep things going. The vast amounts of money put up by San Diego and San Francisco for the exposition has in a way worked hardship on those cities."

"I wish again to warn the people of El Paso against the pickpocket," said chief of police L. N. Davis. "We expect many visitors from various sections of the country as a result of our 'Made in El Paso' exhibit, and wherever the crowds, there also are the pickpockets. It is advisable for every person entering a crowd to keep his mind on his valuables and take such precautions as will make it difficult for pickpockets to get at his pockets."

"The coming to El Paso of the Southwestern Metal Manufacturing company from Albuquerque, means that other cities are realizing the value of El Paso as a commercial center for the southwest," said A. P. Cole. "There are also a number of other manufacturing concerns that are planning to come to El Paso to locate. El Paso not only is constantly fulfilling its promise of big things but is continually enlarging the promise."

"Plan for the cattleman's convention are shaping up well and there is every indication that hundreds will attend the big meeting," said Burt Orndorff. "There will be plenty of attractions here and besides this, many cattle-men who are on their way to San Francisco to attend the American Livestock association, which meets late in March, will stop over in El Paso to attend the Panhandle convention. From present indications the convention this year will draw a larger attendance than the one three years ago, which was a record breaker."

"The news that the many issues of currency in Mexico are to be withdrawn and one standard issue put in circulation is most cheering to all business men," said E. E. Stutzdorf of Arcuate. "It is an old axiom that had money always drives out bad and only the worst issues are now in circulation. Merchants are forced to quote a dozen different prices, depending on the money issued. This, of course, has demoralized business. The convention government is doing a real service to the republic in standardizing Mexican currency."

C-R-A-C-O-W

BY GEORGE FITCH.  
Author of "At Good Old Stanislaus."

Cracow, which may have a "vich" or "vich" on the end of its name by the time this essay is published, is located squarely in the middle of the track in the present war, with no facilities for climbing a tree.

It is in northeastern Austria, close to the German line, and is a fine old city full of historic buildings, which, unlike the inhabitants, cannot be replaced when they get within range of a cannon. Around Cracow the history of Poland revolved and bubbled from the year 1000 until 1846, when Cracow was wiped out as an independent state. Independence was always Cracow's chief stock in trade and it defied Germany, Austria and Russia all together just before the extinguisher went down.

Cracow has about 100,000 people in healthy times, most of whom are Poles. It is situated on the Vistula river, is a railway, mining and trading metropolis and is the second largest city in Galicia. Most of the salt used by eastern Europe comes from the mines near Cracow, and much of the pepper in Polish history has been supplied by this pucky little town.

Cracow has the second oldest university in Europe 25 nunneries and monasteries, and a cathedral, 600 years old, in which lie the remains of St. Stanislaus, Sobieski, Kosciuszko, and the other grand old Polish heroes who died for their country with so much vim and so little success. It also has two artificial hills, one erected in memory of Kosciuszko, and one built 1100 years ago in honor of Krakus, who built the town. Both hills are in an excellent state of preservation.

Cracow first burst into history in the 10th century when it was captured by the Bohemians. From that time on the city fought its way through the sup-



They used to build their houses with hinges so they could be knocked down with less damage.

Matrimonial Mixup and Arrival of Girl Bride Make Preacher Resign

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 12.—Because a 16 year old girl, whom he had married in Chicago last November, came here to assist him in his church work, Rev. James Morrison Darnell, pastor of Henry M. Simmons Memorial church, has given up his pulpit here.

The night before when Darnell had learned that his wife was determined to come here, Mrs. Ruth Soper Darnell, to whom the minister had referred as his wife, left hurriedly with her baby for her home in Owatonna, Minn.

Darnell, whose marriage to Doris Vaughn was performed by the Rev. Myron E. Adams Nov. 14, 1914, returned to Chicago with her and now is at her home. To the trustees of the church he showed clippings from an Owatonna paper announcing the birth of a son to the Rev. James Morrison Darnell and wife, and giving the date of their marriage as October, 1913.

As a means of deferring further the trial of the Chicago bride, it is said, Darnell wrote her of a smallpox epidemic, of which he said he had become a victim and that he was locked in an isolation hospital, and finally that his cousin had lost her life through the disease.

Then Mrs. Darnell telegraphed that she would start from Chicago at once for Kenosha. Mr. Darnell took Ruth Soper Darnell and her baby to the train bound for Minnesota. He met his wife next morning and explained the situation, which, he said, was complicated but innocent. She was satisfied, but the trustees of the church were not. The pastor therefore tendered his resignation and went to Chicago with his wife.

Open House  
At The Herald  
All This Week

During "Made in El Paso" week, The Herald extends an invitation to the public generally to visit The Herald office and see a newspaper "made in El Paso." The Herald office is always open to visitors and they are welcome at any time, but a special invitation is extended them to visit the plant any day during the "Made in El Paso" week.

The working hours for the entire force are from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. Any time between those hours, the entire force may be seen on duty. The big press can be seen running between 1 and 6 in the afternoon.

Students of the El Paso Schools

SCHOOL children will find much of interest in the "Made in El Paso" show that opened Monday night. There is also a story of perseverance behind every successful manufacture made in El Paso, or anywhere else. As the school children are represented in the show, from the kindergarten work to the high school, they will have an added interest in the exhibition.

The pupils in the high second grade of the San Jacinto school, taught by Miss Hila Leslie, are:

Clinton Hathaway,	Lupe Ramirez,	Robert Webb,
Viola Hamrick,	Farrell Staneri,	Frank Webster,
Joe James,	Clarence Washington,	Frank White,
	Titia Paredes,	Emma White,

The names of the other room of high second-grade pupils will appear tomorrow.

Does She Look Like a Negro?

MRS. ALMA BONNE LITTLE.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Alma Bonne Little, whose husband is suing her for divorce, alleging that she has negro blood in her veins, will in turn sue her husband for divorce, now that she has passed the tests proving that she is a white woman. She is willing to undergo further tests at the hands of several specialists in the east, who have volunteered to subject her to them. Dr. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, made several tests on Mrs. Little.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Spry announce the separation of their daughter, Goldie, from Mr. Ash Pusey. What's become of the clerk who used to open the door for us an' ask, "What's on your mind?"

INDOOR SPORTS

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NOBODY HOME BUT THREE STRIKES AND THAT'S OUT

HEY COLONEL ONE WANT TO SELL SOME OLD SOLDIER PHOTOS

HEY CITIZEN HOW MUCH FOR THE OLD SWORD THE BOYS GAVE YOU?

HA-HA—SO THEY KICKED THE OLD FEATHER BED SOLDIERS OUT EH—PING PONG WARRIORS

THE GOVERNOR THROWS OUR REGIMENT OUT JUST AS I BOUGHT A NEW OUTFIT OF GOLD LACE AND STUFF THAT LET ME BACK \$300—I'LL HAVE TO TELL THAT TO SOME ELEVATOR MAN NOW—GEE I WAS AT THAT ARMOY FOR 16 YEARS NEVER WAS LATE ONCE AND NEVER MISSED A DRILL—SUPPOSE WE GO TO WAR!!

WELL, I MISS IT TOO—I LIKED THE SHOOTING RANGE THE DANCES THE POKER PARTIES AND THE GIRLS—BUT IT'S ALL OVER NOW

THAT'S THE IDEA—WHO'S GONNA SAVE THIS COUNTRY IF WE GO TO WAR—RIGHT

INDOOR SPORTS—  
LISTENING TO TWO OFFICERS OF A DISBANDED REGIMENT PAN THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR

LISTENING TO A FIRED MILITIAMAN

THE DAILY NOVELETTE  
THE DISPATCH RIDER.

AFTER lying low in the trenches all those weary days, the Delinger Volunteers were at last exultant!

The new rapid fire machines had at last arrived!

"Now, oop and bing 'em, boys!" cried Capt. Sluggenblatt. "We ought to get a whole brigade with these rapid fireers!"

"A howl 'compry!" shouted Lieut. Flaherty.

"A whole regiment!" bellowed Sergt. Flackie.

"Four revolutions a second, they canna get awa' fra' us, tads," chuckled corporal MacShee.

Just then came the galloping of a bicycle chain!

Capt. Sluggenblatt tore open the message.

"The Delinger Volunteers," he read, "will remain in the trenches. All the moving picture men must keep off the field. Gen. Skighlan, who's coming to see our machines got here! Ach!" swore Capt. Sluggenblatt.

"Dom!" swore Lieut. Flaherty.

"Black!" swore Sergt. Flackie.

"Hoot!" swore corporal MacShee.

WYOMING MAY MOVE ITS CAPITAL AWAY FROM CHEYENNE

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 12.—A heavy legislative program faced the members of the 13th Wyoming legislature, which convened here today. A measure creating a public utilities commission, a workmen's compensation act and a bill for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition are expected to be introduced early in the session.

In addition this legislature is expected to provide for the taking of the state census this year.

A movement to change the state capital from Cheyenne to another town more centrally located, is also expected to be launched.

The Republicans have a majority of five in the senate and 25 in the house.